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Page 2
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Page 4

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Holocaust lesson not yet learned

Jerusalem Post Staff
PRESIDENT KATZ, speaking at opening ceremonies for Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Day yesterday in Jerusalem, warned that a large part of humanity has not learned the lesson of the Holocaust. "Woe unto us," he told a Yad Vashem audience that was also marking the 33rd anniversary of the outbreak of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising — "if we remain complacent in the face of this."

The general public will observe Remembrance Day with a two-minute silence this morning. A broken siren will sound at 8 a.m., bringing all traffic to a halt. Schools will hold memorial assemblies, and places of entertainment will be closed until sundown.

Prof. Katz declared: "Our determination is firm that the Jewish People, gathering once more in its

ancient homeland, will keep and cherish those eternal values for which a third of its members gave their lives." He noted that the Nazi Satan had sought not only to destroy Jews but the very memory of Judaism as well. It had not succeeded; but the hatred that had burned in the heart of that Satan was still, and a large part of mankind had not learned the lesson of the Holocaust. Warning that Jews dare not ignore this fact, he called for all to strengthen the State of Israel, the bastion of the Jewish People, to prevent another holocaust, and added:

"At this moment, from the summit of the Hill of Remembrance in Jerusalem, we proclaim to all that the People of Israel live."

Minister without portfolio Gideon Hauser, who is Yad Vashem board chairman, said that the enemies

of the Jews seek the world's permission for their acts. But "there will not be a second holocaust of the Jewish People; and if we can't have security and peace, then neither will others."

During the ceremony, which was opened by Yad Vashem chairman Yitzhak Arad, survivors of the death camps and the partisan bands lit six torches, to symbolize the six million murdered Jews.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, speaking at a Remembrance Day ceremony at Kibbutz Tel Yitzhak, also noted that racist voices were once again preaching hatred of the Jews. Thanks to its independence, however, the Jewish People could now stand up to the danger they presented. There was no consolation for the Holocaust; there was only the command, bequeathed by

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



The scene yesterday at Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Day observances at the Yad Vashem plaza in Jerusalem. The ceremony included the dedication of the huge relief sculpture in the background, a copy of the one erected on the ruins of the Warsaw Ghetto. (Rahamim Israel)

Street battles herald Lebanese elections

BEIRUT. — Street battles and artillery duels flared yesterday as Lebanon prepared to elect a new president in an attempt to end its year-old civil war.

Local supporters of Syrian President Hafez Assad's Socialist Ba'ath Party publicly called for all-out Syrian military intervention to disarm warring Moslem and Christian private armies in Lebanon.

"This is the only way to re-establish law and order, because there is no Lebanese security force left to do the job," said Kamal Chamila, head of the Syrian-backed Resistance group in Beirut.

Syrian troops, tanks and gunboats control key points on the Lebanese border and coast, blockading arms supplies to leftist militias critical of Syria's growing influence in Lebanon.

Chamila's call came as Parliament Speaker Kamal Assad left for Damascus yesterday to discuss security arrangements to convene Lebanon's 99-man parliament to elect a successor to President Suleiman Franjiah.

Franjiah has signed a constitutional amendment that allows legislators to elect a successor five months before his term expires in September.

Syria's government-controlled newspapers said "the amendment was a step toward an overall Lebanese settlement, but people should not be over-optimistic. The road is still loaded with minefields."

Senate to decide on releasing CIA budget

WASHINGTON. — The Senate Intelligence Committee decided yesterday to let the full Senate decide whether to make public how much this country spends on spying.

The committee voted 6-5 to let the Senate determine whether to release publicly the overall budget figure for U.S. intelligence agencies. The vote came shortly after CIA Director George Bush urged that the figure be kept secret.

There was no immediate indication how soon the Senate would act.

The committee voted only hours before it planned to make public its final report on foreign and military intelligence activities. The panel has voted 8-3 to release the budget figure.

Even before the report was distributed, Sen. John Tower (R-Tex.), vice-chairman of the committee, announced he had refused to sign it because its 183 recommendations "exceed the number and scope of document abuses" and "represent over-reaction."

Tower specifically objected to committee recommendations to limit electronic surveillance of American citizens suspected of espionage and to restrict the use of informants.

After testifying, Bush told newsmen that his position remained "that we ought not to make budget figures public." The agency contends that disclosure of the budget would harm national security.

Those recommendations, which this source said would permit domestic wiretaps only in cases involving criminal conduct, are expected to be made public later this week as part of a separate committee report on domestic intelligence operations.

Bush's appearance was arranged in response to a letter President Ford sent to Democratic Senator Frank Church last week urging that the intelligence budget be kept secret.

However, committee members said there was little chance Bush would succeed in persuading the panel to reverse its vote.

Unofficial estimates have put the U.S. intelligence budget at approximately \$4 billion annually. (AP)

Ford hints at compromise on interim aid to Israel

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON. — President Ford has indicated he will consider a compromise with Congress on the question of transitional aid funding to Israel and other Middle East states.

During a meeting with Sen. Clifford Case (R-N.J.), a leading supporter of Israel, the President said he would consider a suitable proposal from the Congress on the issue, which has strained U.S.-Israeli relations.

Israel is eligible to receive some \$550m. in economic and military assistance during the transitional quarter, which runs from July 1 through September 30.

Ford and Case reportedly did not discuss specifics of a compromise plan, but agreed that the President would seriously consider such a proposal in order to avoid a confrontation with Congress on the issue. There is talk that Israel's friends in Congress may propose a \$375m. transition package for Israel, all of it in long-term credits, rather than outright grants.

Case is said to have presented the President with a study that presented data showing Israel's financial burdens, and the additional hardships Israel would face without the additional funds, necessary because of the three-month period between old and new fiscal calendar years.

Javits: Develop border areas as 'mutual hostages'

WASHINGTON. — Senator Jacob Javits yesterday suggested economic development of Israeli-Arab border areas to create "mutual hostages to the maintenance of peace."

Javits, back from a 10-day visit to the Middle East, reported "a tremendous interest" by Arab leaders in development of border areas.

He said this has already taken place in the rebuilding of Egyptian cities on the Suez Canal. President Hafez Assad of Syria "is showing a new interest in this sort of thing, too. And I see the same spirit in Jordan," Javits said.

He suggested the rebuilding of Kufmeira, a Syrian city on the Golan Heights that "remains a destroyed city, a monument to the hostilities in the area."

"If it was rebuilt, it could be a very important contribution to the normalization of relations in the area," Javits said. He added that this was "strictly my own idea. I have absolutely no basis from Assad for suggesting that."

"We should see if it's possible to duplicate on the border with Syria what is already happening along the Suez Canal," he told a news conference.

He also said "it is well worth looking into" the possibility of economic development on the West Bank. He said such projects as repairing of sewers and establishing water systems would make renewal of war in the area less likely.

He also recommended that President Ford go to the Middle East "if that is consistent" with his election campaign. "The presence of the President there would symbolize that there is no appetite for war," he said.

However, he denied a report by "Ha'aretz" that he had predicted a meeting between Ford and Assad before May 31, when the agreement on a United Nations peacekeeping force on the Golan Heights is scheduled to expire. Javits predicted an extension of the agreement whether or not Ford and Assad met.

Javits said he favored a year's extension, but he believed six months was more likely and that a way would be found for Syria to agree to this. (AP, UPI)

Peres 'won't predict' crisis on settlement

BEERSHEBA. — Defence Minister Shimon Peres yesterday refused to predict whether a Cabinet decision on Samaria settlement would lead to a Government crisis. The minister made this remark in answer to a reporter's question during the course of a visit to the Negev tent camp of Knesset Member Sheikh Hamad Abu Rabiya.

"I trust that the Cabinet will conduct a broad-ranging discussion on the country's settlement map," Peres said, adding that he hoped such a discussion would reflect majority opinion.

On matters of Beduin lands, the Defence Minister assured his hosts that all requests in this respect would be given serious consideration. The minister praised MK Abu Rabiya's activity as a Knesset delegate, and presented him with an Uzi sub-machinegun. (Him)

Holland raps area settlement

THE HAGUE. — Dutch Foreign Minister Max van der Stoep told Likud leader Menachem Begin yesterday that his Government did not support Israel's settlement policy in the areas and was in fact concerned about that policy.

The minister took the opportunity to make this point when Begin came to see him, with a plan to urge the Governments of Western Europe and the U.S. to appeal to Moscow about Soviet Jewish emigration.

Dutch consular officials at the

PLO office in Denmark doesn't mean recognition

COPENHAGEN. — Prime Minister Anker Joergensen of Denmark said yesterday that the possible establishment of an information office of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in Copenhagen did not mean official recognition of the PLO by Denmark.

Joergensen made the remarks upon his return from an official visit to Egypt, where he held talks with President Anwar Sadat and other Government leaders.

"I'm surprised that my positive answer to a question whether Denmark would permit a PLO office to be opened in Copenhagen should cause such a fuss," Joergensen told an airport news conference.

"When I said a PLO office could be opened here, provided its officials obeyed Danish laws, I meant literally an information bureau and not a diplomatic mission," Joergensen added.

He said every lawful organization had a right in principle to open an office in Denmark, but said no formal application had yet been made by the PLO. (AP)

Perks won't be cut till July

Jerusalem Post Staff
THE GRADUAL elimination of the specific allowances will begin only in June or July this year. For April the 20,000 civil servants who receive the allowances will continue to do so, according to the agreement signed between the Government and the Histadrut.

The 40,000 civil servants who do not receive specific allowances continued their sanctions yesterday, for the second day running. They are protesting the Government-Histadrut agreement to equalize their pay with the 20,000 civil servants who do get the allowances over a two-year period (instead of six months, as recommended by the Barkai Committee).

The *Jerusalem Post* learned yesterday that the reason for delaying the cut in specific allowances is technical. It will take two to three months before the Government's computers can compute the new wages. The adjustment needed includes creating a new basic wage which will include the old basic wage (that paid until April), plus the previous Cost-of-Living allowance, plus the C-O-L allowance to be paid for this month (10.1 per cent) — and the additional 2.5 per cent increased agreed on Sunday night.

For the same reason the 2.5 per cent increment will also be paid only in June or July. This increment will be retroactive from April. The specific allowances, however, will not be cut retroactively.

The only change in the April salaries of employees who receive specific allowances is that the C-O-L allowance paid this month will not include payments due to the specific allowance. The specific allowances, which vary from IL50 to IL500 per month, have been frozen.

The specific allowances will be abolished in five steps: in July and October 1976, in April and October 1977, and in April 1978. Each time 20 per cent of the allowance will be cut.

The agreement supersedes any other agreement signed in the past. The reason for this clause is to avert a situation in which workers claim the wage cuts are illegal.

The three-day strike by the "have-not" civil servants will end today, and works committee leaders will decide whether to resume at a later date. The sanctions will probably be escalated Thursday next week, rather than Sunday, as had been planned, as the workers do not want to strike on Monday, Memorial Day.

Works committee leaders are expected to use the respite to strengthen their position among the workers.

In Haifa today, the 20,000 civil servants who do receive the special allowances will decide how to fight the Government-Histadrut agreement.

Yitzhak Golan, representing National Insurance Institute employees, said sanctions could be expected. Yosef Silberman of the income tax department told *The Jerusalem Post* they will appeal to the labour court tomorrow morning for an injunction against the Government and Histadrut to prevent implementation of the agreement.

Disruption caused by the current sanctions in the civil service will be aired next Monday, May 3, at a special Knesset session called by the Likud opposition bloc during the Pessah recess.

The Likud motion, to be presented by Zalman Shoval of the new Le'umi wing, criticizes the Government's ineptitude in handling the civil service.

The Knesset convenes for its summer term exactly one week after the special session.

Workers' agreement essential — Rabinowitz

By GIDION ESHET
Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter
NO decision on wages in the public sector can be taken solely by the Government — the agreement of the Histadrut, as the representative organization of the workers, is essential, Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz told a press conference in Jerusalem yesterday.

Rabinowitz defended the Government's agreement with the Histadrut over the civil servants' specific allowances by pointing that he has always preferred to compromise on vital economic issues. Even the recommendations of the Ben-Shahar committee had been modified, he said. While the Susan Committee recommended an 8 per cent C-O-L allowance in July 1975, we agreed to more than 10 per cent, he said.

The Government had decided upon a policy of wage freeze, but also on a policy of negotiation with the Histadrut. If the Government stuck to a wage freeze, Rabinowitz said, there would have been no negotiations — and this would have contradicted the Government's policy.

There are economic policies which the Government decided upon without negotiating with other bodies — one example is the creeping devaluation system. However, when the subject is wages, one cannot carry out a policy without consulting the workers, he said.

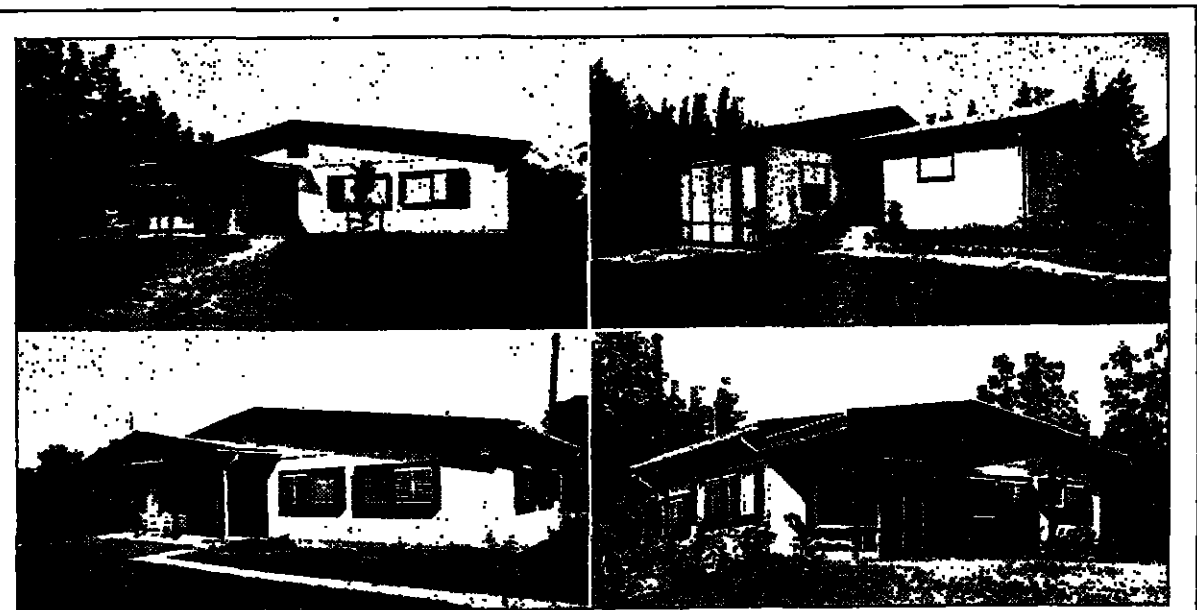
Although the compromise decision has been criticized by Prof. Haim Barkai, the Finance Minister defended both Barkai and his committee. He said that the committee had succeeded in achieving a wage cut — unprecedented in Israel's history.

The higher wages in the public sector will cost the Government IL120m.-IL140m. a year, the minister said. This will come from the existing budget, he stressed.

Rabinowitz warned against larger wage demands than those agreed on Sunday. He said that if the Government was forced to pay more wages than agreed, he would not hesitate to levy higher taxes. Such severe measures would be needed if U.S. aid to Israel was cut considerably. He hinted, however, that not all the \$550m. would be cut.

This strengthened the assumption that President Ford has agreed to compromise on the matter.

Rabinowitz called on the civil servants to return to regular work, hoping that no severe measures would have to be taken to force employees to stop their sanctions.



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Sea Officers get their way over April pay

By YACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A — The Government yesterday gave in temporarily to the Sea Officers Union, and thus ended continuation of their strike, began a few hours earlier, after implementation of the shahar tax-reform till a new contract is negotiated, and Zim Shipping Lines to pay the April salary without changes. Officers, like ordinary sea and air crews, have been receiving a substantial income tax on the foreign currency portion of their earnings. The Government had intended, under the Benar reforms, to cancel these taxes from April 1. Accordingly had at first announced the salary could be an advance on pending the implementation of the reform. The Marine Officers Union therefore called a Sunday evening. El Al, meanwhile, the air warned the air line management not to try and pay them advance instead of the full salary, the management attempted to break through in Haifa came on yesterday when the Zim announced that the Government had issued a new guideline to the shipping companies, ordering them to pay the seamen full April salary, without deduction. The guideline was led to the Zim offices in Haifa a meeting of representatives of the Treasury and Transport Ministry with the shipping companies, to discuss the application of the reform. The meeting had been arranged a fortnight before, but the Seamen's Union refused to wait its time. The Rating Seamen's Union, on the other hand, had asked to abstain from action during the outcome of the meeting. Officers Union refused to take Zim announcement as a satisfactory settlement, and held out the noon, when the April pay slips the full pre-reform net salary actually handed over. The latest step, the Government clearly postponed tackling the

problem of applying the tax reform to the seamen and air crews, which was to have been executed from April 1. Officers Union secretary Adam Chalk said yesterday that the union would not agree to any reduction whatsoever of net pay, as a result of the reform, "not even a single agura." The fight over the reform for the two special interest groups, sea and air crews, who claim special treatment on the grounds that they are paid in foreign currency for the large part of their working time they spend outside the country, thus hangs fire. Its outcome is likely to determine the future of the reform as a whole, as other groups of workers are also likely to make special demands, if the air and sea crews are granted concessions.

The POST aviation correspondent, Zefek Schatz, writes: At Ben-Gurion Airport, El Al's management yesterday attempted to pay the company's flight crews, who had earlier in the day fired off a letter to the company president, warning him against all attempts to outback April-salaries. The flight crews feared that El Al might attempt to sidestep a direct confrontation by paying the crews "on account" of their April salaries instead of the regular sums due to them.

El Al press officer Mordechai Savitzky confirmed that the flight crews "along with all the other 5,000 El Al employees," might be getting only advances this payday. This will, however, not be due to any trickery bookkeeping on El Al's part, but rather the need to resist and feed the pay-check computer data, following the cost-of-living increases which should be in this month's pay envelope. This process will take time and the employees may have to be patient, Savitzky said.

He repeated an earlier statement of company president Mordechai Ben-Ari that the present pay levels would remain in effect until a new wage agreement and pay rates are agreed upon. These would then be retroactive to April 1. In the meantime the old pay scales remain in force — he said.



NOT A CROSS BUT A CANDLE

— An optical illusion caused Shmuel Toledano, the Prime Minister's Adviser on Arab Affairs, considerable embarrassment yesterday after carrying a candle in Easter ceremonies for eight years, without the camera playing tricks on him. Dozens of angry Jewish citizens phoned his bureau yesterday asking him why he carried a cross, after they were fooled by the optical illusion in Rahamim Israel's photo. Toledano explained to them later that it wasn't a cross he was carrying, but a candle with a square of cardboard attached to catch the dripping wax.

New alarm system on market

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV — The Hashmira guard and security company has developed a new high-security alarm system which it claims will make it difficult for thieves to break into banks, diamond polishing plants and other top security places.

The new alarm system, which was developed in Israel according to specifications and standards made by the Police and the Technion, is one of the most sophisticated instruments of its kind in the world, according to Elisha Shermister, managing director of Hashmira. Shermister boasted that it can do "everything except sing Hatikva." It is tamper-proof. The moment some one tries to tamper with it, or the safe connected to it, the alarm goes off. The alarm rings (bells, sirens, buzzers etc.) and also has a silent alarm connection direct to Police headquarters.

The alarm has an automatic reset for 8 minutes (adjustable for longer or shorter periods) so that if a thief sets off the alarm, goes away, then comes back again, the alarm will again go off. The system has built-in batteries, with a life span of about 100 hours. In case there is a power breakdown, it will continue working for four days, which covers the long holiday weekends.

IAI firm making plastic magazine for U.S. rifle

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV — Orlite, a subsidiary of Israel Aircraft Industries specializing in reinforced plastics, has recently begun mass-production of a plastic magazine (clip) for the U.S. M-16 assault rifle the company announced yesterday.

The M-16, in use with the IDF, had a stoppage-prone aluminum magazine quick to suffer deformations from corrosion and a variety of other factors. But the locally produced magazine has a built-in "memory" — the resilience of its materials restores the magazine to its original shape even when dented. The magazine is also self-greasing and incorporates a simple go-no-go indicator, unlike the aluminum magazine which may cause stoppages without warning. It contains a standard 30 rounds of 5.56mm ammunition.

"Various overseas sources" have already shown their interest in buying the magazine or the right to produce it. Orlite is reported to be considering mass-production of similar magazines for other weapon types.

Almost as many trees burned as planted

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA — During the past year 2.4 million trees have been destroyed by forest fire — almost equalling the 2.6 million new trees planted by the Jewish National Fund, JNF afforestation department head Sharon Welts told The Jerusalem Post this week.

A big effort is now under way to limit fire damage this summer, he said. Radio contact with firewatchers will be improved, 200 personal fire-fighting canisters have been ordered, and fire breaks in the forests will be improved. In addition, the JNF will give lectures on fire precautions in forests, especially to young people.

ISRAELI YOUTH will be made more aware of the Holocaust as the result of a special gift to Boys Town, Jerusalem, by Maria Rubinek of Los Angeles. Her contribution, commemorating the six million Jews killed by the Nazis, will be used to create a library of documents, films, photographs and tapes bearing on the European communities.

Canadian ZO probes absorption problems

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE ZIONIST Organization of Canada opened its commission of inquiry on the problems of Canadian immigrants in Jerusalem yesterday, to see why, as its chairman, Gerald Charness, a former deputy mayor of Montreal, said, "a full 40 per cent of Western immigrants return home within five years of their arrival."

Mr. Charness told the press yesterday that "many Canadian immigrants came to our convention and pleaded with us to do something to help them. Since Jewish Agency officials have been making speeches calling for more initiative and involvement in Diaspora Jewish communities in the immigration and absorption process, we decided to set up our commission." The main aim, he said, was to learn what can be done to back up Canadian immigrants before and after their arrival, as well as to inform Israelis of the "special needs and problems" of the North American immigrant.

The commission, which comprises three leaders of the Zionist organization who are familiar with Israel, plus a lawyer who immigrated from Canada many years ago, is meeting in the Hilton Hotel. Advertisements were placed in The Jerusalem Post, and immigrants from Canada who replied were sent questionnaires. Forty of those were asked to prepare written briefs on the difficulties of absorption. Although the sessions are all

open to the public, only these 40 have been invited to present their briefs. The transcripts, along with a final report, will be printed and "widely distributed here and abroad."

In reply to reporters who pointed out that the Government, Jewish Agency and World Zionist Organization established the semi-public Horev Commission to investigate immigration and absorption procedure in January, Charness said that his commission was set up nine months before Horev. He added that "the more investigations the better, if they really locate the problem." The Canadian Commission will send its findings to the Horev Commission, among other bodies.

The Jewish Agency declined an invitation to participate in the commission, even though invited to do so and be available to comment on complaints. Uri Narkiss, head of the Agency's immigration department, explained to the organizers that the commission had been set up "without our prior involvement or consultation." Furthermore, since the Zionist Organization of Canada is "a political body," there was no obligation on Jewish Agency officials to attend.

The Absorption Ministry is sending an observer, an adviser to the Minister.

The Zionist Organization of Canada, consider themselves General Zionists. They have no affiliation with any political party in Israel.

Bombing suspect caught after fleeing airport

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV — An Ashdod bombing suspect who fled from police at Ben-Gurion Airport on Sunday when they became interested in his attempt to leave the country was yesterday remanded for 15 days by the Magistrate's Court here.

Yehuda Cohen, 20, is thought to have planted the bomb that a week ago destroyed the car of contractor Michael Buhbut, with whom he had a dispute over money. Police said yesterday that Cohen fled the airport when police, attempting to identify him as Yehuda Cohen, asked his father's name; he was picked up later in Haifa. (Ithm)

Yadlin: Accept older students without matric

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEVA — The universities should accept older students even without the required matriculation, provided they had already shown their mettle in society or the economy, Education Minister Aharon Yadlin said yesterday when addressing students at Ben-Gurion University here.

He voiced hope that the 1976/1977 academic year for the nation's institutions of higher learning would begin on schedule, provided that the Knesset finance committee did not go in for any budgetary cuts.

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NEWSBRIEFS

FIVE VOLUNTEERS from the U.S. will this week begin to teach English at the Mitzpeh Ramon state religious school, thus averting a threatened parents' strike, over the lack of teachers.

A 25-MEMBER United Jewish Appeal Cash Mission, led by National Chairman Gerald Colburn has arrived from the U.S. for eight days of field trips and top-level briefings and meetings.

A DELEGATION of 30 guests of Tel Aviv Municipality from the Dutch city of Groningen, have left for home after deciding to finance the planting of a park in their city's name in the Baza section of Jaffa.

SHIKUN UFTUHAN, the construction company, has begun work on a new residential quarter in western Safed. At the start, 270 flats will be built, and 450 will be added in the second stage. Eventually the quarter will include 2,000 flats, and community and commercial centres, constructed with a total investment of IL400m.

800 NEW TEXTBOOKS and study programmes have gone on display at the Pedagogical Centres at Bar-Ilan and Beersheva Universities. The exhibition, organized by the Education Ministry, will continue until May 6; it has already been shown in Jerusalem and Haifa.

A RETROSPECTIVE show of 31 works by Israeli painter Zvi Meirowich, who died in 1974, opens tomorrow at the Israel Museum in Jerusalem. The show, in the Gross Pavilion will continue six weeks.

DAVID HACHOEN, the former chairman of the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, has signed up with the Civil Guard in Haifa. Now 78, he has refused offers of an administrative post and insisted on active service.

Haifa Port strike looms over two men's pay cuts

FA — The Labour Council yesterday filed formal notice of work dispute in the port, and immediately organized a strike committee, of representatives of all ranks of the port employees, to be on the sanctions to be taken two weeks.

The council spokesman said the notice was called to protest against deductions made from some workers without consulting their committee. The council was also protesting against the management's alleged disregard for the committees and the council. He said the dispute decision made only after the port management had rejected repeated calls to docking pay as a sanction for workers, without talking to the committees.

The council said it had made its willingness to threaten with its problems with the management — including the opening of

the new IL40m. back-up container terminal, being held up over a labour dispute. But this would be possible only if the workers' rights were respected.

The spokesman added that the council had appealed to the Transport Ministry, the Ports Authority and the Shipping Council, to influence the management to solve the "grave and unsatisfactory" labour situation, before strike action would be necessary.

The port's spokesman told The Jerusalem Post that two men's pay had been docked because they had not carried out orders. The management was hoping to settle the dispute amicably, and was therefore refraining from comment.

The Histadrut's Trade Unions head, Uriel Abrahamowicz, met in Tel Aviv yesterday with representatives of the workers committees of Ashdod port, the Ashdod Labour Council and Ports Authority officials, headed by director Aharon Remez.

The meeting ended without any decisions being taken after Remez vetoed a proposal to bring the dispute between the workers and the ports authority before a parity committee. The workers have been demanding automatic overtime and pay for the 14 workers who refuse to work in the new container terminal.

Cambridge Prof. advises: Save energy in long underpants

By YACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

IFA — "If we don't voluntarily back to some of the old-fashioned ways of life, such as heavier clothing, long underwear and simple things over our windows, we'll be forced to do so through lack of energy. We must insulate ourselves, as well as our buildings," professor Sir William Hawthorne, of Churchill College, Cambridge, told The Jerusalem Post this week.

Sir William, who is chairman of the Advisory Council for Energy Conservation of Britain, has come to visit the Technion to arrange exchanges with his own colleagues and look into energy-saving measures, especially solar heating, being sloped at the Technion and in Israel generally.

Professor Hawthorne, who designed the combustion chamber for Britain's first jet engine in 1940, said that the world now depends on oil and natural gas for two-thirds of its energy needs, with some countries (including Israel) using even more than that. These sources are finite, "and even before the 1973 crisis it was obvious that a critical situation must develop. Assuming that economic growth will continue, then by the end of the century oil production will peak, and the reserve production ratio will become too low."

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Sir William Hawthorne

He believed that to assure future energy sources it will firstly be necessary to use more coal, most of which is found in the U.S., the USSR and China. It will have to be dug out and moved around the world like oil is now.

"Whatever the environmentalists say we shall also have to have more N-stations," he noted. However, due to engineering difficulties it takes ten years to build a station "and we only have 15 years left to complete the ambitious world plan for 2.4 million megawatts of nuclear-powered electricity by the year 2,000. I doubt whether this ambitious plan can in fact be realized, and if only half of it were to be achieved, we would still have to build stations with an aggregate of 50,000 megawatts generating power yearly, which is equal to the total electric power capacity of Britain. I see no sign of that happening."

That left open the possibility of energy conservation, where he be-

lieves a big and efficacious effort is possible, immediately. "Such simple things as wearing long underwear are an excellent investment to reduce the need for heating," he noted.

"I don't see why the old and very efficient awnings over windows should not be brought back to save on air conditioning, which is a very high energy consumer, or electric fans blowing over wet towels in drier climates. A U.S. study has shown that the modern buildings of the sixties use five times more energy for heating and cooling than the old fashioned buildings of the twenties. If we want economic growth to continue we simply must save energy," he stressed.

He was convinced that solar heating was a vital step in energy saving "and I should think that every Israeli in his senses should have a solar panel on his roof." He was anxious to "see some of the developments here, and take back some panels for experimentation in Churchill College. Though Britain had less sunshine he felt that it too must introduce solar heating on a large scale, to provide domestic hot water."

"We use eight per cent of all our energy consumption for this purpose, to wash ourselves, our clothes and our dishes. That's more than private motorists use. We must cut down on it, and solar heating is one of the answers," he stressed. Though it was estimated that it takes 15 years to amortise a solar heater, "it must be installed. After all it takes as much to make a fruit tree pay, and nevertheless there are people who plant them, thank God."

The 63-year-old scientist is an expert on engines, fluid mechanics and thermodynamics. I asked him why the Germans beat the British to the first operational jet fighters. "We made our first flight with an experimental engine in 1941. But we were then no longer so pressed for fighter planes as the Germans were, so they pushed through their application with much greater urgency. Their first planes were very unreliable, and in fact dangerous for the pilots. It was a matter of priorities."

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After meeting with Dr. K War for Black rule has begun — Nyerere

DAR-ES-SALAAM. — Shortly after ending his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger here yesterday, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere told newsmen: "The war has started" for majority rule by Blacks in Rhodesia.

"It can't be avoided," Nyerere said.

"The U.S. might not support the war. We will not quarrel with that," Nyerere added. "I did not get the impression that Dr. Kissinger will support us in prosecuting the war."

Kissinger came to Tanzania after opening a two-week African tour in Nairobi, Kenya, over the weekend. There he promised the U.S. would use its political and economic weapons to bring about Black majority rule in southern Africa.

Nyerere said he would like to see the U.S. and "all other countries" fully support the Black liberationists fighting to topple the White-minority government of Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith.

But when asked if he would like to see American arms introduced into the conflict, Nyerere sidestepped a direct answer and said he understood there "are limitations" to what Washington can do.

Kissinger has said the U.S. Government "does not plan to give military aid in any form to the nationalist movements in Africa."

Nyerere said the U.S. has an obligation to support the UN economic embargo against the Smith government, which represents about 273,000 Whites among a nation of 5.7 million Blacks.

Kissinger later left Dar es-Salaam for the Zambian capital, Lusaka, where he has promised to make a major policy statement on southern Africa today.

Before leaving for the airport, Kissinger told a press conference that he had assured Nyerere "of U.S. commitment to pursue an active policy in southern Africa towards the objective of supporting majority rule." He promised to be specific about what the U.S. intends to do when he makes his speech today.

Black Rhodesian leader Joshua Nkomo flew to Lusaka yesterday for talks with Kissinger. Nkomo, a 59-year-old former social worker and leader of the domestic wing of the African National Council (ANC), is one of the few Black Rhodesian nationalist leaders to agree to see the American Secretary of State during his seven-nation tour of the continent.

Meanwhile, two more African guerrillas have been killed by Rhodesian security forces in the undefined "operational area" along the Mozambique border.

"The deaths bring to 138 the number of Black insurgents killed this year. In the same period a total of 19 Rhodesian soldiers have been killed," (AP)



U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, smiling as they met in Dar-es-Salaam on Sunday. (AP radiophoto)

Jackson charges Rocky with 'conflict of interest'

READING, Pa. — Sen. Henry M. Jackson charged on Sunday that Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller attacked him and his staff because he is a staunch defender of Israel and the Rockefeller family is deeply involved in Arabian oil interests.

"The Los Angeles Times" reported yesterday.

"He has a serious conflict of interest," the Democratic presidential candidate told newsmen here.

Rockefeller had told an Atlanta Republican meeting last week that Jackson's staff may have been infiltrated by a pro-Communist. He also had said Dr. Dorothy Fodick, a Jackson staff employee, once had worked for convicted perjurer Alger Hiss in the State Department, 31 years ago.

Jackson said the charges were totally false and the attack on Fodick was "guilt by association," and demanded Rockefeller apologize.

Jackson said the Rockefeller family has vast holdings in Exxon, which in turn has vast holdings in Saudi Arabian oilfields.

He said the family also is a major stockholder in the Chase Manhattan Bank, headquartered in New York, and "it is public knowledge that the largest single segment of deposits in Chase Manhattan is from the Arab countries."

The Senator said the anti-Israel forces of the Middle East could exert influence on the Vice-President, because "should they pull all those deposits out all at once, the bank could be in trouble."

Linking Rockefeller's statements and conduct to the bank and the oil company is not "guilt by association," Jackson said. "I am just stating the facts."

Jackson said he was well aware of Rockefeller's family and financial interest when he voted, as a senator, to confirm his nomination as vice-president.

"I was wrong, and I regret it," the Senator said. "I did not think that with his long-time record in civil liberties, he would behave so irresponsibly."

Jackson had earlier referred to Rockefeller's family connections, as an explanation for the attack on the Jackson staff, at a Jewish meeting in Philadelphia Sunday, where he campaigned for votes in today's primary.

Soviet military chief Grechko dead at 72

MOSCOW. — Defence Minister Marshal Andrei A. Grechko, the man largely responsible for building the Soviet Union into a military colossus, died suddenly yesterday at the age of 72, the government announced.

Unofficial sources said the tall and burly hard-liner, who had been Defence Minister since 1967 and a member of the ruling Politburo since 1973, suffered a heart attack on Sunday night and died yesterday morning.

A close associate of Soviet Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev, Grechko was the man who crushed the 1953 workers' rebellion in East Berlin and reportedly masterminded the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. He was last mentioned publicly on Friday, when he received a military delegation from Mozambique.

News of his death, which reduces to 15 the ranks of the aging Politburo, came as crowds were gathering in central Moscow for the funeral of another leading military man, general Sergei Shtemenko, who died on Friday of cancer. General Shtemenko, who was chief-of-staff of the Communist bloc's Warsaw Pact forces, might normally have been expected to succeed him.

Grechko was generally regarded by Western observers as bluntly sceptical of détente, although he frequently voiced in public the co-

existence line forged by Brezhnev. It was under Grechko's direction that the Soviets spent hundreds of billions of roubles on intercontinental missiles, nuclear submarines, fleets of bombers and a world-ranging navy — to gain parity with the U.S. in most military fields and superiority in some.

He wrote in 1966 that "the only way to fight, to win, is an atomic one, and that is what we shall be prepared for."

Grechko, who had a reputation for resolute efficiency and total ruthlessness, was born on October 17, 1903 in the land of the Don Cossacks, the son of a soldier in the Czarist army. He entered the Soviet army at the age of 16, and in the 1930s, after serving in several parts of the country, was sent to the prestigious Frunze Military Academy in Moscow.

The military purges of the late 1930s, which swept away a large section of the Soviet officer corps, passed him by, and when the Germans attacked Russia in June, 1941, he was already a division commander. In 1943, as a colonel-general, he commanded Russian armies in the north Caucasus and on the Ukrainian fronts, where he made two important friendships — with Lt. Gen. Nikita S. Khrushchev and Col. Leonid T. Brezhnev, later to be successive leaders of the Soviet Union.



ANDREI GRECHKO

In 1953 he was named command of Soviet troops in East Germany and arrived just in time to crush the rebellion there.

Grechko was known to enjoy a good life. He acquired a handsome dacha near Moscow, and, reports said, used air force planes to fly furniture from Germany.

He became Deputy Defence Minister and in 1960 was given command of Warsaw Pact forces.

Named Defence Minister in 1964, he reached the peak of power with entry to the Politburo in 1973.

Although not believed to have harbored any great political ambitions, he was a master at squeezing a proposition from his civilian boss. He never tired of stressing the need for the Soviet Union to be stronger than any possible adversary. (UPI, A)

Shift to right in Portugal elections

LISBON. — The Socialist Party stayed on top as returns were counted yesterday from Portugal's first free parliamentary election in 50 years. But there was no chance of it getting the majority it sought in the new 263-seat Parliament.

Socialist leader Mario Soares rejected overtures from the centre and right parties to join in a coalition government. Other influential members of the party, however, said such a coalition would open the way for the ouster of the Moscow-line Communists from the government of this NATO member for the first time since the military revolution two years ago.

With about 95 per cent of Sunday's votes tallied, the Socialists had 35.06 per cent of the vote, compared to 37.9 per cent in the election for the constituent assembly last year.

The centrist Popular Democrats were in second place with 24.02 per cent, compared to 26.4 per cent last year, and the Communists had 14.51 per cent, up slightly from 12.5 per cent.

The only big gainers were the conservative Social Democratic centre, who, with 15.85 per cent of the votes, doubled their showing of last year.

With an almost even division between left and right over potentially explosive issues, President Francisco de Costa Gomes said: "We have to be very careful because if we let the situation deteriorate, flying political sparks might still ignite a civil war."

A rise of conservative support, especially in many rural areas where the socialists had been strong, cost Soares the clear victory he sought. Farmers have apparently become disgruntled by Portugal's chaotic land reform programme.

Political analysts said the shift from left to centre stemmed from members of the party, however, said such a coalition would open the way for the ouster of the Moscow-line Communists from the government of this NATO member for the first time since the military revolution two years ago.

Japanese P.M. wants 'Palestinian rights'

TOKYO. — Prime Minister Takeo Miki said yesterday the UN resolution on the Middle East dealt only with the refugee problem and "should be expanded" to help restore the rights of the Palestinian people.

Miki made the comment on UN Resolution 242 during talks with two visiting PLO leaders. (The PLO is setting up an office in Tokyo.)

Farouk Kaddoumi, PLO Politburo chief, said the U.S. had supplied Israel with "12 or 16" nuclear weapons in 1973.

He said that "12 or 16" (nuclear weapons) were brought by the Americans (to Israel) during the Nixon Administration in 1973." (AP)

'De facto partition' in Lebanon

By NICK LUDINGTON

BEIRUT. — Few if any of the combatants in the Lebanese civil war are fighting for partition of the country into Moslem and Christian states — and yet just such a situation exists today. A de facto border has developed since the beginning of the latest cease-fire, essentially creating two Lebanons.

Both sides — the Moslem leftist alliance and the Christians — are setting up "local administrations" to handle security, resupply and social services.

Visitors arriving at Beirut port immediately are made aware of the two Lebanons by the barricades which stretch from the quayside southward through the battlefield that once was the banking and commercial district.

Slicing the city in half, the border goes through the eastern suburbs and up into the mountain villages where oil princes from around the Middle East used to keep cool in the summer.

It then turns north parallel to the Mediterranean coast 18 to 25 km. The line encloses the Christian-held rectangle by cutting west to the sea just south of the port of Tripoli, 30 km. north of Beirut.

Kamal Junblatt, leader of the Moslem-leftist alliance, claims the right-wing Christians control only 18 per cent of the country's 7,000 sq. kms.

He claims only half the country's 12 million Christians live in the Christian enclave. The rest live in "liberated" Lebanon. Junblatt said, where their relations with the 1.8 million Moslem majority will be regulated fairly.

Christians have given no population figures for their surrounded territory.

For the Christians it is simpler. They have one major organized force, the Phalange Party, in undisputed control and few Moslems to worry about. Last week members of the Phalange militia established "military control" over the small port of Jounieh, the Christian's only outlet. In effect it is their capital.

Security on the Moslem side is in the hands of a jumble of militias representing Communist, Socialist, Arab nationalist and conservative Moslem parties, as well as Palestinian terrorist groups. Most organization is only informal, at the district level, handed by whichever group controls that district.

The Moslem leaders say they will fight to prevent secession of the Christians. They point out a Christian state would be unable to support itself.

But Pierre Gemayel, chief of the Phalange party, claims the international left "has created the partition in Lebanon."

He says the use of force by the Moslem-left to get control and

'Envoy's illness due to Soviet microwaves'

NEW YORK. — The American Ambassador in Moscow, Walter Stoessel, has developed a blood disease, believed to be the result of microwave radiation beamed at the embassy, the Columbia Broadcasting System said yesterday.

CBS news said the disease was a type of anaemia. "U.S. officials believe his illness is related to exposure to high levels of radiation."

The U.S. Government has admitted paying compensation to the husband of a woman who died of cancer, said to have been contracted while she worked in the embassy's cultural office.

Reports two months ago said the radiation was aimed at jamming sophisticated listening equipment in the embassy. (Reuters)

Vietnam voters signal support for unification

BANGKOK. — Vietnamese leaders yesterday promised a socialist "regime for the people, by the people and of the people," following an election in both North and South Vietnam which unified the parts in all but name.

Broadcasts from the twin Communist capitals of Hanoi and Saigon proclaimed the balloting on Sunday a success with 99 per cent of the eligible voters appearing at the polls in Hanoi and similar strong showings in Saigon and the provinces.

No opposition candidates were allowed in the election to fill a new national assembly to govern a single Vietnam. The assembly, to convene within 60 days, will nominally govern the country. Real control is expected to remain with Vietnam's Communist Lao Dong workers party.

Yesterday's edition of "Nhan Dan," an official daily published in both Hanoi and Saigon, said the election proceeded "smoothly and successfully in both parts of Vietnam."

"Nhan Dan" comments broadcast by Hanoi radio said: "From today, they (the people) will have a new regime for the people, by the people and of the people, a regime that will lead Vietnam to prosperity and true socialism."

Vying for seats in the assembly were ranking political and party leaders of both the north and south, and pig breeders, garb collectors, workers, religious, cultural and ethnic representatives.

Security forces were on alert throughout the election but attempts to "sabotage" the election predicted by one ranking party member failed to materialize. No Sunday church services and cultural sports events were banned. (A)

Rabin, Assad outline roads to M.E. peace

NEW YORK. — Syrian President Hafez Assad says the U.S. must "pressure" Israel into accepting a Palestinian state, according to this week's issue of "Newsweek."

Correspondent Arnaud de Borchgrave said this was one of four steps that, according to Assad, will get the Middle East peace talks started.

The other three steps are — a compromise in Lebanon that leaves neither side the victor nor the vanquished; all parties, including the Israelis and Palestinians, must meet in Geneva to negotiate an over-all settlement; and there must be specific timetable for reaching settlement.

In another interview in the same issue of "Newsweek," Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin outlined what he said were three issues on which there had to be agreement peace in the Middle East.

Rabin said the three issues which agreement is needed to carry out the "abrupt transition from war to peace" in the area are: the solution of the Palestinian issue.

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The deadline for registration is August 31, 1976. (Applications received after that date will only be considered in special cases.)

Additional information regarding programmes of study, courses and application forms, can be obtained from the Secretary of the Feinberg Graduate School, the Weizmann Institute of Science, P.O.B. 26, Rehovot 76100 (Tel. 951721, ext. 3583), Israel.

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THE FIFTH PAGE

Threat to the unborn

In spite of its mild effects on adults and children, German measles can be very damaging to the fetus. Kinne Weinstein discusses what can be done to overcome the hazards, and appeals for greater public concern.

WHO'S AFRAID of German measles? In Israel it seems that not enough people are, in spite of the fact that if a pregnant woman contracts the infection in the first four months of pregnancy, she is faced with the painful choice of having an abortion or taking the chance that the baby will be born with a defect. The current outbreak of German measles in 1972, indicates that German measles is a real problem in Israel. While efforts are being made to bring it under control much still remains to be done.

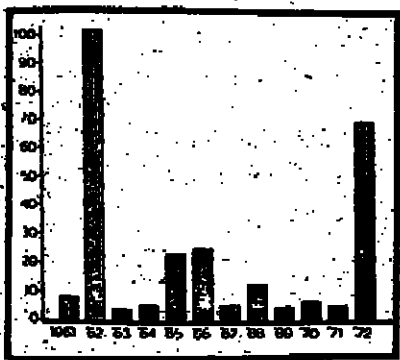
In spite of its mild effects on adults and children, German measles — its medical name is rubella — can be very damaging to the fetus. The two most frequent defects caused by German measles are deafness and heart disease. In a few severe cases, the infected baby dies at birth.

Vaccination — the injection of a small amount of the virus to build up antibodies — is a highly effective means of prevention. Since German measles can only be caught once, since 1973 the Health Ministry has been conducting a programme to immunize all sixth-grade schoolgirls, not for many women this will, of course, be too late. According to a rough estimate, about 20 per cent of the women in Israel do not have any antibodies against the rubella virus.

It was these women, and their babies, who suffered during the 1972 epidemic. Although exact figures are unavailable, Dr. Thierio A. Warts of the Health Ministry's epidemiology department thinks that in 1972 approximately 20 per cent of those susceptible to German measles did indeed catch the disease. That many of these women were pregnant is shown by the statistics for legal abortions for that year — 534 out of 2807 were connected with German measles.

However, 32 cases of congenital rubella were identified in six-month-old babies born after the epidemic. The results of blood tests conducted by Dr. M. Isaacson of Shaare Edeh Hospital as part of a follow-up project indicated the possibility of congenital rubella in 1023 babies born in Jerusalem after the 1972 epidemic. To date, 50 of these babies have shown symptoms of defects related to German measles. Dr. Isaacson stresses the importance of identifying these symptoms as early as possible, since the danger, especially in the case of deafness, is reduced by proper treatment. If it is spring's outbreak of German measles turns out to be widespread, Dr. Isaacson is ready to apply a similar project next year.

GERMAN MEASLES remains a threat even in non-epidemic years. Each month between 70 and 100 pregnant women, understandably very worried, come to the laboratory of Dr. Moshe Nishani at the Virgility.



The figure shows the number of German measles cases recorded in Hildesheim clinic between 1961 and 1972. The figures, on left, represent thousands.

Department of the Hadassah Medical School for blood tests. Since January he has had to recommend a couple of abortions which, while safe medically, can be very disturbing to the women. Dr. Nishani has found that in most cases those infected were exposed not only directly, but also for a prolonged period, such as mothers whose child has the disease or kindergarten teachers who get it from their pupils. He advises all pregnant women who do not have the antibody to come for checkups until the fourth month.

What can be done for those women who will not be reached by the school immunisation programme, itself an important step forward? Dr. Swartz emphasizes the danger of immunizing young women, since if they conceive within three months of vaccination the effect is the same as having the disease itself. Dr. Swartz would like to have those women lacking the antibody immunized after giving birth, when they are less likely to become pregnant. For the moment, the Health Ministry does not deal with adult vaccinations for German measles, leaving this to the discretion of the woman and her physician, who all too often simply means that nothing gets done.

Here it is important to make two points. The first is that women of childbearing age need to be informed of the importance of immunity against German measles, as well as whether they themselves are immune. This could be done, for instance, by routine blood tests at the time of marriage; tests which are not compulsory in Israel.

The second point is that the vaccine should be made available with as little red tape as possible. This calls for a change in orientation among medical personnel as well as the cooperation of the women.

SUPPOSE a woman knows that she has no antibody and that there is a vaccine which can remedy the situation. As my own experience shows,

she will still be in for a very hard time.

In search of the vaccine last year, I was sent on a wild goose chase. The stages of my Kafkaesque odyssey were as follows: Internal doctor (prescription for pharmacy, but inoculation only at district health centre); pharmacies (vaccine unavailable — go to health centre); health centre (vaccine unavailable — only at pharmacy); sick fund clinic (both vaccine and inoculation at Hadassah); Hadassah gynaecological clinic (never heard of it); doctor in charge of Hadassah pharmacy (none in Israel — go to health centre).

A recent check on the situation shows that the vicious circle has not yet been broken. I was referred to Hadassah by two gynaecologists. There I was told to go to the district health centre. A senior nurse there said the vaccine was available only for sixth-grade schoolgirls, and that I should go to a doctor.

The vaccine can now be obtained at some pharmacies: four out of 12 pharmacies I telephoned answered my query in the affirmative. But since the health centre only deals with schoolgirls, a physician has to be found to administer the vaccine.

Thus an informed and determined woman can get the rubella vaccine in Jerusalem (as well as in a case of frayed nerves). But the point is that she should not have to run around so much to get it. Even more important, the great majority of women should not be kept in the dark about the dangers of German measles and the benefits of vaccination. Here the initiative should come from the health services and the medical profession, some of whose members do not seem particularly alert to the necessity and possibility of vaccination.

It is true that the vaccine must be given under careful supervision so that conception is avoided, but if reliable methods of birth control are used, this danger can be safely eliminated. The women who either do not believe in or simply do not practice birth control will probably have to pass up the vaccine, but this should not prevent it from being available to that segment of the population which can make use of its benefits.

In general, German measles epidemics run in a cycle of seven to 10 years, reaching a peak in the months of March, April, and May. Since the last major epidemic was in 1972, another one of the same proportions is likely to occur again in Israel in five or six years' time. If not a little sooner. Given the extent of previous epidemics, its harmful effects are likely to be widespread. Now is already the time to begin worrying about getting the vaccine to that 20 per cent of the female population which still lacks immunity.

ACTING was her way of staying alive during her exile in Siberia from 1941 to 1948, says Folkbabe star Zipora Spalsman about her entry into Yiddish theatre.

"I knew I had to perform in order to keep myself and the others in the camp from dying and to prevent our losing hope," she said. And so, she and a friend would go from hut to hut and sing, dance or recite poetry and passages from the Yiddish classics. Both of them survived. Her friend, Rahel Halperin, the sister of Menachem Begin, is now living in Israel, as are many of those they entertained in Siberia.

Zipora Spalsman, a talented comedian, is in Israel with the Folkbabe, with which she has been associated for 28 years. Most of the members of the 62-year-old Folkbabe, America's oldest Yiddish ensemble theatre, work at other professions by day and rehearse by night, giving performances mainly on weekends.

Trained in geriatrics and occupational therapy, Zipora Spalsman, a handsome grandmother (her son was born during her Siberian exile), works in the rehabilitation department of a large Jewish hospital in Long Island. Her elderly patients are her most appreciative audience, she says.

Her acting career was launched when she was a nine-year-old schoolgirl in her native Lublin. She was selected to play the role of a boy in the Polish State Theatre's production of "Mirele Efros." Ten years later, the director, Yona Turkoff, brother of the late Israeli director Zygmund Turkoff, came to Lublin to ask Zipora to play another role. After that it was drama school and professional theatre.

"Of course, my mother did not think it was a respectable occupation for a nice Jewish girl," Mrs. Spalsman relates, so she took up another profession. She studied to be a midwife and achieved the same end, she says. What requires more dramatic ability than to make a woman about to give birth laugh and

Staying alive by acting

Diana Lerner meets Zipora Spalsman, below, who tells of a life dedicated to the Yiddish theatre.



Forget her pain? She delivered 500 to 600 babies in her day, she says proudly. "Each delivery was a star

performance for both the mother and me," she smiles.

YIDDISH THEATRE is her life and she is devoted to the language. You can travel the world over with Yiddish, Zipora Spalsman is convinced, recalling her days as a refugee in Shanghai.

"There we were in a strange country, with strange ways and a language we did not understand. We did not even know how to find a piece of bread. It occurred to someone to put up a note in Yiddish in one of the store windows. 'We are Jews from Poland, we are starving.' The next day the note was gone. In its place was another in Yiddish. It read: 'Come to this address, we will give you food and help.'"

On another occasion, in 1954, Mrs. Spalsman attended an international congress in London. Theatre directors, playwrights and actors from far flung corners of the world — Japan, Finland, Brazil — were among the participants. "We could not speak to each other," Mrs. Spalsman recalls. Then someone got up and asked: "Kisher ken emisser do reden Yiddish? (Does anyone here speak Yiddish?) and immediately there was a babble of voices and instant communication.

Who needs Yiddish theatre? The Jews say Yiddish means life. And even others. In the U.S. many non-Jewish theatre directors have come to realize that the Yiddish classics are a rich source to be researched for new material. There is a revival of interest in the Yiddish language and it is being taught in a number of American universities. American-born actors seek careers in Yiddish theatre and a number of well-known actors got their start there.

Why don't Israelis look to Yiddish literature for plays to stage in Israel instead of searching for ideas in non-Jewish works? Zipora Spalsman asks. Yiddish literature contains both universal themes and the sources of Jewish survival, she points out.

The mother of 10,000 children

By LEA LEVAVI

Jerusalem Post Reporter
CHILDLESS though she is, Gertruda Wismuller-Meyer receives a Mothers' Day cake each year addressed "to the mother of 10,000 children." The cake is sent by Hana Yeret, a Tel Aviv housewife and her three sisters — four of the thousands of Jewish children whom this Dutchwoman (who celebrated her 80th birthday last Tuesday) saved from the Nazis.

"I am sure that hundreds of those people are here in Israel, but have lost touch with her," Mrs. Yeret said. She herself maintains close contact with Mrs. Wismuller, visiting her each time she returns to Holland.

In 1938, Mrs. Wismuller, by some rare combination of luck and historical accident, managed to meet Eichmann in Germany and secured his permission to bring 600 German and Austrian children to Holland and England. Eichmann, apparently sure she would not get the necessary entrance permits, agreed, and she was eventually able to take out another 9,400, as well.

Mrs. Yeret and her three sisters were brought to Holland from Germany and stayed in a detention camp until three days after the Germans invaded. "On the third day, Mrs. Wismuller came with a bus and took 70 of us to a boat which eventually brought us to England. She went back for another bus load and left her coat with us. The coat sailed with us; she didn't make it back because meanwhile the Germans had attacked the boat... We all lay on our bellies in the bottom of the boat, sure we wouldn't live to see morning..."

One of the weapons apparently used by Mrs. Wismuller in her fight to save the children was tears, and her hysterical scenes opened many doors. After the war, Mrs. Wismuller was active in aiding children in distress all over the world. For about 20 years, she served on the Amsterdam City Council. Now, due to advanced age, she is no longer active in public life, though she still remembers many of "her" children by name and maintains contact with some of them.

Twenty years ago, a party was held in Amsterdam to honour Mrs. Wismuller for what she had done during the war, and Mrs. Yeret's daughter, then five years old, presented her with a bouquet of flowers almost larger than the child herself. "My children are very much aware of what she did," Mrs. Yeret said "and they love her as I do."

Negev dig

STUDENTS taking part in the Year-In-Israel programme of the Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion have spent some weeks digging at 'Aro'er, the remains of an ancient town between Beersheba and Dimona.

Under the supervision of Dr. Abraham Biran, Director of the HUC-JIR Nelson Glueck School of Biblical Archaeology, the students, working in teams of three, were assigned to specific areas. After removing piles of dirt, ancient stone walls were revealed, many still covered with the original plaster. Pieces of pottery, glass and a few coins were found, remnants of the people who once lived in 'Aro'er. The head of an Astarte, a fertility cult figurine, was the most significant of the discoveries during the week.

British Jews mark Holocaust Day

By MARK SEGAL

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LONDON — BRITISH Jewry commemorated Holocaust Day at a packed memorial rally here at the weekend.

The Duke of Devonshire, one of the most prominent of Anglo-Catholic noblemen, said he saw in "the survival of the State of Israel, a living testimony that the great heroism of Jewish martyrs was not in vain." He revealed that he had come to Zionism through his late father's friendship with Dr. Chaim Weizmann, and he referred to his close friendship with members of the Manchester Jewish community.

The Duke, seventh in his line, who was due to leave after the rally for his first visit to Israel, is president of

the Conservative Friends of Israel, and of the Anglo-Israel Friendship League. He is 56 years old, was educated at Eton and Cambridge, served in the World War as a major with the Coldstream Guards, and was awarded the Military Cross for heroism during the Italian campaign. A former Minister of State at the Commonwealth Office, the duke often speaks at Zionist meetings in Manchester, which is not far from his seat in Derbyshire. He is also President of the British Lawn Tennis Association. His wife, Deborah, is the youngest of the famous Mitford sisters. Her eldest sister, Unity, was a friend of Hitler; and another sister, Diane, married Oswald Mosley. The two others, Nancy and Jessica, are both well-known writers.

THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS / JOANNA YEHIEL

What to do with those crayons

DOWN AT THE bottom of the garden, where I used to sink, aged about 11, lipstick and pocket mirror carefully concealed, to experiment with make up, I learned a lot about what can be achieved with one cosmetic tool — from the flashy, rash look to the demure pout, to the light pink blush which, I hoped I could even wear on the way to school without my mother noticing.

Later on, we used to spend hours trying out the newest Woolworth's mascaras, eyeliners, talcum powder instead of face powder, Vaseline on eye-lids... until we found what we decided was "just me." Since then, I've more or less stuck to a routine: lipstick, eyeshadow, blush, ignoring all the exciting new — and expensive — make up that's coming on the market all the time.

Yet sometimes, a cosmetic invention appears that is "worth" while following up. The hypo-allergenic make ups, for example, had a lot of omen wearing make-up for the rest of the world without fear of breaking it in a rash.

Another big new thing is pencils or crayons. In fact, they are far from being so very new (I remember buying Mary Quant's Box of Crayons of five or six years ago). But the very colour pencils were both hard on the skin and bewildering in how to apply them. Now, they're coming back in full force, in a softer, more pliable ver-



Colour pencils are back in full force

sion, with a delicate many-faceted array of subtle colours. And they are worth a try — especially as they are relatively cheap.

HOW DO YOU use them? Oddly enough, few of the "how to" instructions that the manufacturers put into their little cosmetic boxes with their pencils contain the most basic advice of all — don't try to apply them straight on to your bare skin.

First, put on a little moisturizer, day cream or foundation. Then, get busy with your pencils. First, choose the colour you want — grey, light blue, dark blue, or white, light green, dark green, for example — or pink, red, white if you're in a daring mood. A pencil can be applied whenever you want. Try taking one colour, and — using the flat side — pull the

colour across the lids. Then take the sharp point (but not too sharp) and draw a line (in another colour if you want) just above the top lashes and below the lower lashes. Take a lighter shade and again, with the side of the pencil, sweep it across, just under the brow. And, if you like, you can put in a line of darker colour at the crease of the eye. Then, blend all the colours together with your finger.

For cheeks, take a pink, a red, whatever you choose, and draw a small circle high on your cheek bone, with the tip of the pencil. Then blend in with your finger.

Brows can be outlined, making little feathery strokes upwards.

For your mouth, you can use these soft pencils for a shaper and then fill in the lips with the same or another shade of red. If the pencils are too hard, Elizabeth Arden suggests — "hold the point between your fingers to warm the tip, then shape it to your liking — flat-ended for sweeps of colour, gently squeezed to a trim tip for the fine art of lining, defining, shaping."

Or you can try a little water, holding it under lukewarm to soften, or under cold water if you've left the pencil in the sunlight and it's too soft.

Natural Wonder Crayons are for sale at 11.45 in town. Magic Touch (a French firm) haven't come across before) have pencils which sell for 11.13 or 11.13 (but they are quite hard to the touch).

MUSIC / YOHANAN BOHEM

From novelty to monotony

Musica Viva — New London Consort, directed by Philip Pickett, presented by the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra Jerusalem Theatre — April 25. "To set before a King" — music at the French court of Francois I and the English Court of Henry VIII; contemporary music; Hans-Martin Linde: Music for a Bird (1959); Peter Lawton: Impromptu (1976); Fred Nienass: Tongue and Bones (1976); Edith Bingham: Three Visions of Hell (1976).

ULDE MUSIC played on replicas of authentic Renaissance instruments — recorders, rebec, viol, lute, shawm, crumhorn, sackbut, g-pipes, and the like — tends to abuse the music lover with the feeling and atmosphere of a bygone era. However, the novelty of this period music, by its very nature, tends to be monotony, for it is very limited emotional expression and musical

variety (particularly of harmony and rhythm). Therefore, a concert featuring 23 such pieces, albeit short ones, quickly loses its stimulus.

Despite the employment of ever-changing sonorities (each of the five musicians plays two or more instruments), not much contrast was achieved. Moreover, the singer's voice — applying what was most probably an historically correct but de-humanized non-vibrato — held no attraction for our contemporary ears.

The second part of the programme was dedicated to music written in our time. An amusing piece by Linde (a Swiss recorder teacher), utilizing new tone colours and effects of the recorder, was excellently played by Philip Pickett. But the rest was plainly untalented writing.

Lawson's Impromptu — for recorders, viola and trombone —

started off promisingly enough, but just as quickly bogged down. Even worse was Alfred Nienass in his own piece for Trombone Solo, where he exhibited at great length his instrumental skill, yet without expressing anything of importance or consequence.

Finally, "Three Visions of Hell," based on the Book of Job, the "Inferno" of Dante Alighieri, and Poe's "City in the Sea," made sparing use of the whole consort. Here, at least, one could hear that Mary Beverley had a "human" voice like other singers. But, as a whole, the work seemed to represent the writing of a beginner. It is, of course, very commendable that young composers are encouraged to write music for performing artists and ensembles — three of the four pieces were specially commissioned for this tour — but one should strive for higher standards in these compositions before they are presented at public concerts. What we heard was not much more than workshop material.

We have heard similar old music ensembles present their programmes in a manner which was lively and immediate. The New London Consort sounds more like an archaeological expedition, offering an authentic and earnest presentation, yet more reminiscent of a museum exhibition than "Musica Viva."

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BUSINESS & FINANCE

'Israel needs free-trade agreement with U.S.'

By GIDION ESHET

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter.

Israel ought to seek a free-trade agreement with the U.S., based on zero customs, to avoid being pressed into granting that country — unilaterally — similar customs concessions granted to the European Common Market.

This advice — and warning — was sounded by Ya'acov Cohen, assistant director-general of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, in a memorandum circulated among Government officials. Cohen, who heads the foreign trade division, said that by 1977, when lower tariffs for EEC goods come into effect, the U.S. may well demand that the same tariffs apply to her goods imported by Israel.

The U.S. Cohen wrote, has a long-standing policy calling for no discrimination in international trade — which means the same concessions granted to European states should apply to it. The American

demand will gain force from the large-scale aid it grants Israel, while there will be no pressure on the U.S. to lower tariffs on Israeli goods.

This means that American exports would enter freely into Israel, and imports from the U.S. would increase, while Israeli exports to the U.S. would not. About 25 per cent of Israel's imports come from the U.S. and 60 per cent of its goods to Europe, and 21 per cent to the U.S.

While opposition is to be expected to such a proposal — including even from some members of Congress — Israel should make "the utmost efforts" to secure such an agreement, says Cohen. He is optimistic the free-trade agreement could eventually be attained, when Israel requested an agreement with the EEC 15 years ago it also seemed unrealistic, he points out, yet, it has been achieved.

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET:

Stocks still rising

Jerusalem Post Finance Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Trading in stocks continued its upward trend especially in the industrial sector. The turnover in stocks was 112.6m., of which 1,604,000 was in the variables. The general index of share prices rose 0.17 per cent to stand at 124.76.

The investment market also continued its rise, but only up by one gora, reaching 119.37. Offers were at \$294,000. The turnover in Netat was \$280,000.

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AN ABSURD STRIKE

THE CIVIL SERVANTS — those among them who do not receive "specific allowances," and they constitute the great majority — are making a reasonable point when they demand that the Barkai Committee's report be applied in its entirety and without any modification. But it is absurd to declare a strike over the issue.

As Finance Minister Rabinowitz explained to newsmen yesterday, none of the big reforms enacted since he took office — the Ben-Shahar tax reform, the Sussman reform in the cost-of-living allowance — were applied literally and in every detail, as a kind of dictate from the professors. In every case the main principle was duly accepted, which is an important victory for the Government's economic policy. But this detail or that was changed in the course of negotiation with the Histadrut and other representative organizations.

In the present case again, the main recommendation of the Barkai Committee was adopted, to abolish the "specific allowance." In order to sweeten the pill and at the insistence of the Histadrut, a 5 per cent wage rise was authorized for all civil servants, spread over two years (which is not so different from a minority recommendation embodied in the Barkai report, to raise wages by 3.4 per cent). And the specific allowance will be phased out of existence over a two-year period, instead of being abolished straightaway.

It may try the patience of the striking civil servants that 18,000 of their colleagues should go on getting more pay than they do (though on a diminishing scale) for another two years. But it is at the very least ungracious to make heavy weather of such a small remaining disparity.

If the civil servants change their minds and abide by the compromise decision — which was hammered out, after all, by the Government jointly with the Histadrut and their own union — it may induce those of their colleagues who get the allowance to abide by that decision too. The sacrifice expected from the latter, of giving up income they already have, is, in ordinary human terms, the harder of the two.

REMEMBRANCE DAY

A SURVIVOR of the Nazi death camps, quoted in a recent book by Terence Des Pres, recalls:

"The SS guards took pleasure in telling us that we had no chance in coming out alive, a point they emphasized by insisting that after the war the rest of the world would not believe what happened; there would be rumours, speculations, but no clear evidence, and people would conclude that evil on such a scale was just not possible."

In fact the mass killers came very close to carrying out their diabolical plot. Another year of the war, and nearly all testimony to the holocaust might have gone up in the smoke of the German crematoria. As it was, the remnants of European Jewry lived on to tell their grisly tales of torment and butchery, and haunt the conscience of civilized nations.

But they have run into a concerted campaign by the apologists, heirs and accomplices of the Nazi murderers to erase, twist and even deny the overwhelming evidence. A whole tribe of assorted neo-Nazis has been at work for years trying to explain away the guilt of the perpetrators, to place the burden of shame on the victims, and to reduce the peculiarly Jewish agony to a universal "human condition." There have been attempts to bury the tangible proof of the holocaust under tons of cement — and even to portray the massacre of six million Jews as a self-serving "Zionist" invention.

These attempts will, however, fail. They will fail because the Jewish people in their own land shall not forget, nor allow humanity to forget that monstrous crime.

ISRAEL PRESS

Dealing with the new mayors

DAYAR (Histadrut), commenting on the official naming of the West Bank mayors and municipal councilors, says this implies official Israeli recognition of the elected officials, and indicates that the Israeli authorities are willing to cooperate even with those who have publicly proclaimed their support for the PLO and refused to have anything to do with programmes for autonomy or federation.

"Once the elections were held, there was no room for any attempt to alter the outcome through administrative orders or legal manoeuvres, particularly as Israel had announced in advance that it would accept the choice of the voters."

"But the new mayors, despite their radical outlook, will have to find a way to cooperate with the administrative authorities, who in turn will have to find the right style for

contacts with the new nationalistic forces."

HATZOFE (National Religious) deplores the "democratic generosity" displayed by Israel Broadcasting in allowing the newly-elected mayor of Ramallah, Karim Khalaf, to voice his opinions on the radio's weekend news magazine. "Out of a mistaken conception of press freedom, the radio editors allowed the new mayor to exploit Israel's state radio to serve the ends of the PLO terrorists."

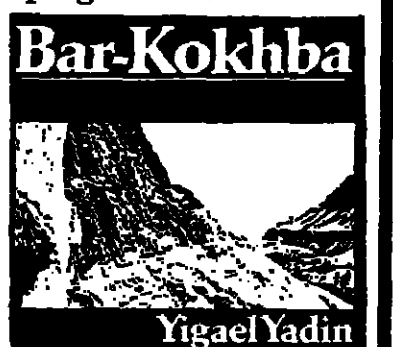
"The time has come for the Cabinet and the Knesset to review the situation in Israel Broadcasting. The editors of the news programme may have derived encouragement from the decision to award the Israel Prize to the producers of Nikui Rosh." The paper feels it is time to purge Israel Broadcasting of "staff members who identify with the PLO."

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Vorster's new move against dissidents

BENJAMIN POGRUND
JOHANNESBURG

DESPITE FIERCE OPPOSITION in and outside Parliament, the South African Government has pressed ahead with its plan to create a permanent parliamentary commission on internal security.

Dubbed PISCUM by the Press, the commission will have wide, virtually unrestricted power to investigate "subversion" within the country and to make recommendations to the Government for action to be taken to combat it.

Its coming into existence is viewed with deep apprehension by many. It is seen as being nothing else but a drive to undertake McCarthy-like smearing of opponents of the Government. One Opposition spokesman says it will lead to "government by fear."

But Prime Minister John Vorster is determined on PISCUM. Arguing for it, he has said in a highly revealing remark that those who thought that in "these sinful days" the courts could curb subversion were living in "a fool's paradise." He has also explained that the important thing was the ability to investigate an organization before a crime had been committed. A parliamentary commission had the advantage of being able to get a man to testify under oath and to cross-examine him, where the police could only take a statement.

PISCUM is in fact the successor to an earlier, and highly controversial commission named after its chairman, Alwyn Schlebusch. That commission investigated four anti-apartheid organizations, including the Christian Institute of South Africa led by the Rev. C.F. Beyers Naude, and the National Union of South African Students, and submitted unfavourable reports about

them. This led to arbitrary "banning" orders being imposed on eight student leaders, plus legislation to prohibit the use of foreign funds by the named organizations.

The chief parliamentary opposition, the United Party, took part in the Schlebusch commission; its members subscribed to the reports and to the recommendation that a permanent commission be established. The commission's reports sparked fierce and widespread protests, and these swept over the United Party too with demands that the party dissociate itself from the commission. The tensions eventually led to a United Party split, with a breakaway group headed by Harry Schwarz, an aggressive Member of Parliament, who as a Jew is from time to time the object of anti-Semitic remarks.

Mr. Vorster still hoped that the United Party would support the idea of a permanent commission and waited more than three years before introducing legislation for PISCUM. But this time the UP has refused to touch it. Also totally rejecting PISCUM is the smaller Opposition Progressive-Reform Party, which is best known through its crusading anti-apartheid MP, Mrs. Helen Suzman. So PISCUM will now consist only of ten MPs drawn from the ruling National Party.

Based on the new legislation and on the experience of the Schlebusch Commission, what is going to happen is that people will be summoned to appear to give evidence; they will not know whether they are purely

witnesses or whether they are in the category of being "accused" facing unspecified "charges." That they will only learn when the commission issues a report passing "judgment" on them.

Witnesses who refuse to testify, or who are found to have given false evidence, will face imprisonment. Witnesses will not be entitled to normal legal representation.

THE COMMISSION, it can be confidently expected, will seek to question witnesses not only about their political activities and views, but also about their private and sex lives. And it will have available to it, as a basis for the questioning, secret information and reports prepared by the Security Police and the Bureau for State Security, BOSS. But it will be up to the commission to decide what is made public, as it will be an offence for the Press to reveal from its own sources what transpires at the hearings or the identity of witnesses.

Even now, more than three years after the event, the full reports of the Schlebusch commission have not been released.

One of the surprising aspects of PISCUM is that the Government should want it at all. Granted that the commission's recommendations will be seen, from the Government's point of view, as providing reason and justification for emasculating apartheid opponents through ministerial decrees, the fact is that the Government possesses such a vast arsenal of power allowing it to restrict individual freedoms that it hardly seems to need anything more. That, in these circumstances, it is still creating PISCUM, must be seen as reflecting a determination to bear down even harder on dissidents.

BEGIN HITS BACK

MR. EBAN, in his polemical article, refers to mine in order, mainly, to criticize the policies of the government controlled by his own party. He draws our attention to the fact that the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence rarely agree. And "when Mr. Rabin and Mr. Peres agree on something let us endorse their harmony before it is too late." Biting irony. It may apply to the author himself, with regard to his former colleagues. If we don't endorse, quickly, their triple harmony it may be too late.

Perhaps it is already too late. The former Foreign Minister refuses to respect the prevailing attitude of the government on the issue of settling Judea and Samaria. On this issue he finds dangerous confusion in his, the ruling, party. He warns that "it would dishonour its past and lose its future if it does not promulgate one of these visions as clearly as Mr. Begin declares the other." Clarity is a virtue, and I am grateful for the compliment; but can we overlook the severity of the warning?

If I am the vehicle through which Mr. Eban wishes to attack the leadership of his party there is no reason for me to object. The method may be in character, but it is legitimate and even forgivable. From direct observation, I know the depth of bitterness into which Mr. Eban has plunged since Mr. Allon replaced him in the Foreign Ministry while refusing to surrender the title of Deputy Prime Minister.

Mr. Eban did not hesitate to call the day of his exclusion from the Government "a black day for our people." I then admonished him, in his presence, from the rostrum of the Knesset. In our time, with all the dark days we have lived through, should a man see "black" only because his career has ceased to be a Ministry? What an exhibition of self-humiliating egotism? The impression is that the bitterness in Mr.

In the second round of what has become the Begin-Eban debate on this page Likud leader MENAHEM BEGIN reiterates his view that it is dangerous to hand back Judea and Samaria, and makes it clear that his phrase "bloody adventure" was used in that context.

Eban's heart has not abated with time; on the contrary, it does not, however, justify an utter disregard of the facts.

OF COURSE, Mr. Eban attacks me too. And with what sharpness! This again is an interesting phenomenon. Mr. Eban has developed two styles. One for foreigners. It is beautiful, gentle, noble. But when his fellow-countrymen are the object of his polemic, the style is harsh, often coarse, sometimes rude. This double style has — to use one of Mr. Eban's phrases "gilt" written all over it." In his article there are some remarks which are unworthy even of a former Foreign Minister.

Let us turn to the facts. Before our parliamentary recess, a caucus of the Labour faction took place. The press reported that both the Foreign Minister and his predecessor demanded courageous decisions, and advocated, inter alia, the eviction of the Kaddum settlers. I am not a member of that faction; I quoted what I read. Where is the inaccuracy of which Mr. Eban accuses me? Actually, although with circumscribing phraseology, the author confirms completely what I wrote. Let us read again: "The sincere Zionists at Kaddum should be offered the opportunity of pioneering settlement in a place which the Government judges desirable for such settlement — whether it be in Galilee, the Negev,

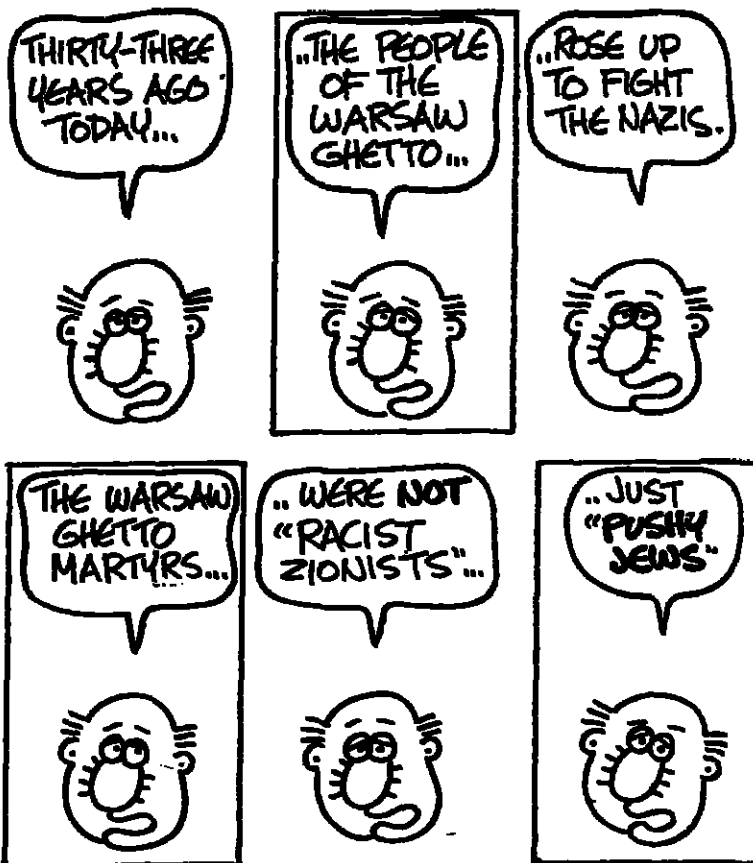
Golan, the Jordan Valley, or elsewhere." Somehow we do not find in the long list the name Samaria. Doesn't that mean eviction? Perhaps it may be called resettlement, but only in Orwellian language.

The author, (Mr. Abba Eban, not George Orwell) goes even further. Although he read my article, he contends that I called any attempt to evict the Kaddum settlers a "bloody adventure." On this astonishing "quotation" he builds an elaborate theory, even honouring me amongst "countless others" who struggled hard to attain Israeli sovereignty. And the truth? I re-quote from my article in *The Jerusalem Post*: "To proclaim our readiness to hand back Judea and Samaria — here we have the courage to decide. But if the word 'adventure' has any real meaning, this would be a 'bloody adventure'." I stand by this statement, which I tried to explain in the Knesset and on television.

Surrendering Judea and Samaria to foreign rule would mean permanent bloodshed and another war, under the most difficult circumstances, with a horrifying number of casualties — a bloody adventure indeed. But where, and when, did I use this realistic definition in connection with Kaddum? I cannot, therefore, say that Mr. Eban committed an "inaccuracy" or as Churchill once put it in Parliament, a terminological inexactitude; he is guilty of a total invention.

The embittered former Foreign Minister, with his "daring vision" of surrendering Judea and Samaria would do better to listen to the hundreds of veteran settlers, members of his own party, who were addressed not only by Sharon but also by Zorea and Laner, who declared their vision of settling Judea and Samaria as clearly as I did.

Dry Bones



READERS' LETTERS

RATIONING

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*
Sir, — I have heard with dismay that there are people who are thinking of curbing our economy by going back to rationing. Have they already forgotten what rationing brings automatically in its wake? Black market, profiteering, cheating, empty shops, endless paper work and more bureaucracy. I have seen it all happen before — in France and England during the war, and in Israel in the 50's.

Our amateur economists would do better to devote their energies to cutting down waste all along the line — both in material resources and manpower.

L. TUGHBAND
Jerusalem.

SEMANTICS

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*
Sir, — Israelis believe their cause to be so just, so right, that they do not carefully present it to the outside world. A minor example is the use of the word expropriate when reporting the causes of the Galilee riots. Expropriation has a nasty sound in the U.S. — it means confiscation, a seizure without payment. In the States, when land is requisitioned for a public purpose, it is "condemned," with fair payment to the owners fixed by a condemnation proceeding. And really, isn't that what the Israel Government is doing in the Galilee?

ISADOR RUBIN
Netanya (Brooklyn, N.Y.)

FIRE TRAP

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*
Sir, — The recital of flutist Jean-Pierre Rampal was undoubtedly one of the highlights of the musical scene of Jerusalem this year. It was also the worst display of official contempt of public safety: 1400 people packed the Jerusalem Theatre which has seats for 952. The overflow sat on the stage and crowded the aisles, three to each step, making it virtually impossible to pass without stepping over people and creating one of the worst possible fire traps I have ever seen in Jerusalem.

It is hard to decide who is more to blame: the management of the theatre for having sold all those extra tickets, or the law enforcement agencies for failing to prevent so flagrant a violation of security regulations.

DINA ILAN
Jerusalem.

GUSH EMUNIM

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*
Sir, — I am writing to support sentiments expressed in the statement of Kibbutz Gezer concerning Gush Emunim (April 14). The people of this movement protest to have the interests of Israel and Zionism at heart, are true to themselves. In their rush for territories irrespective of the consequences, they are in the end destroying the Zionist end such.

Unfortunately, the Gush Emunim people are getting unofficial encouragement from the wretched potency of the Government, who not seem to have the slightest idea of what to do or how to act. The people who have quietly ed in the Galilee or in the Negev helping to achieve a subterfuge Jewish presence in these areas not make the news. The mere going against the law, of tying troops and police who are needed elsewhere, seems to be the main aim of the Gush Emunim movement. Let them be stopped and let them use their money in inhabiting the areas North and South within the Line that sorely need new settlers.

MIKE YOUNGGER

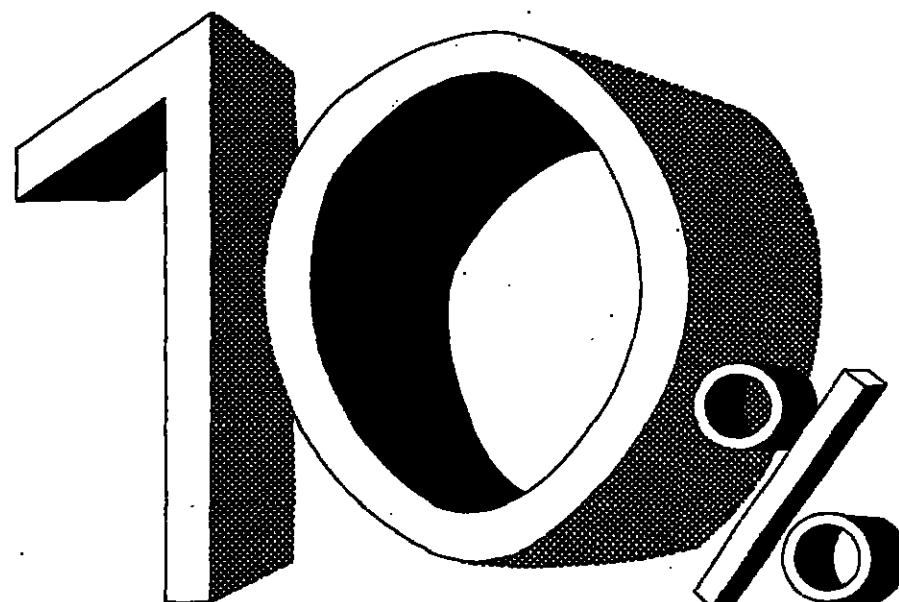
CONTRACEPTION

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*
Sir, — The major point Augustine Zycher's article, "contraception case" (Apr. 14) overlooks is that it takes a couple. Nowhere in the article mentioned that a man can be burdened of contraception with partner. Not one sentence written about vasectomy, which is a recognized form of contraception, or the possibility of a man, and the use of the condom summarily passed over.

However, the most disturbing in the article was the astonishing quote from Prof. Zeev Pollak Hadassah Hospital blaming vas for contraceptive failures. Prof. Dr. Pollak should examine dangerous risks a woman when using contraception before saying: "There is something in the character of women. The weak. They do not want to the terms of failure and are impatient delay." Such obvious contempt for patients is shameful and inappropriate coming from the Director of the Gynaecology and Obstetrics Department of Israel's largest hospital.

JUDY STACEY GOLL
BERL HART
Tel Aviv.

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